Warmer. GLIDE

BOYS GLIDE

> on a pair of those Barney & Barrey SKATES that we are giving with every Boy's Suit, Overcoat and Ulster bought at

A good, warm reefer is the most comfortable outer coat to skate in. We have them in blue chinchilla with velvet collar for \$3.50. Full lines in the better grades.

Best Made. Ask your Grocer.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Is the Revenue Cutter Going to

Bring Liliuokalani Here?

Perhaps the Queen Has Accepted that

\$500,000 Bribe, and Wants to Visit

Gresham and Cleveland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4 .- The United

States revenue cutter Thomas Corwin is

under special orders for a 2,500 mile trip.

Her destination is Honolulu, without doubt.

Whether any person in diplomatic author-

ity is coming here from Washington to go

to the islands on the Corwin is not known.

It is quite likely, however, that a special

messenger intrusted with secrets of state

will be the emissary who will occupy one

of the state rooms already set apart in the

after cabin. The greatest secrecy has been

maintained since the special orders arrived

Saturday noon. These turned the cutter

over to the State Department and placed

her under waiting orders. Instructions were

also given to prepare for a 2,500 mile voyage

and to be ready to sail in forty-eight hours.

A heavy supply of coal has been stowed

on the Corwin's decks, in addition to that

Not Denied by Gresham.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- Secretary Gresh-

am declined to say anything this morning

in regard to the report published that the

revenue cutter Thomas Corwin was to car-

ry a message on behalf of the State De-

partment from San Francisco to Honolulu.

There is reason to suppose, however, that

the story is substantially correct. Secre-

tary Gresham was very busy with dis-

patches during the latter part of yesterday

which are to go on the Corwin. As to

what these contain nothing can be learned,

Secretary Gresham was very emphatic in

his assertions, at different times, that Min-

ister Willis had received no further in-

structions since his departure from this

country, and that he needed none. This

gives rise to the surmise that the dispatch

in haste of a special messenger at this

time can only be caused by a change in

An effort to learn from the officials on

duty in the Treasury Department whether

the Corwin has been turned over to the State

Department to convey messages to Minister

Willis met with but little success. An un-

usual amount of reticence is manifested in

conncetion with the subject. The fact that

no denial is made of the published state-

ments regarding the matter is accepted

generally as an indication that the reports

are correct, and that the vessel is now at

good condition for travel and could make

the trip in about nine days, or about the

same time occupied by the Rush when she

REPENT AT LEISURE.

The Mastbaum-Van Kirk Marriage Will

Soon Be Annulled.

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 4.-Word was re-

ceived here to-day that proceedings would

be instituted in the courts at Chicago to

annul the romantic marriage of Julius

Masthaum, of this city, and Julia Van

Kirk, of Chicago. When the bride left

here Wednesday it was understood that

she would meet her husband in Chicago,

and it was supposed that the affair would

come to a happy conclusion and the young

couple would live together. When she ar-

rived at the Chicago depot she was met by

Mr. Fuber and other Chicago friends. She

came to the conclusion that she had made

a mistake in accepting the situation. She

remained with her friends in Chicago and

Mr. Mastbaum went to his parents in

Philadelphia. Mr. Mastbaum's power of at-

torney consenting to a decree of divorce

was sent to Edwin Winter, an attorney

of this city, who returned it to the friends

of Miss Van Kirk in Chicago, where it is

thought a suit will soon be brought to an-

Mrs. Foy Not Insane.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 .- One of the assistant

attorneys for the prosecution in the Cough-

lin case emphatically denied to-day the

statement that Mrs. Foy is insane. Mrs.

Foy is the woman who has told a sensa-

tional story of the Cronin murder, alleged

to have been gleaned from her husband,

who, she claims, was one of the conspira-

In the Coughlin trial to-day the search for

cised its last peremptory challenge on Her-

in Chicago for three years, and who said

he had never heard of the Cronin case until

pended a week ago on suspicion of having

tampered with the jury list, was reinstated

to-day. Fiynn filed an affidavit declaring

Judge Jenkins Anxious to Be Tried.

MILWAUKEE Dec. 4. - United States

Ircuit Judge James G. Jenkins, one of the

indicted directors of the Plankinton Bank,

submitted an affidavit to the Circuit Court

to-day in which he requests a separate and

Healthfulness Can Be Preserved

n malarial districts by the powerful tonic

and alterative effects of a daily dose of

Simmons Liver Regulator, the true malarial

speedy trial upon the merits of the case.

his innocence of the charge against him.

nul the marriage.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

took Commissioner Blount to the island.

the disposal of the department. She is in

the policy intended to be pursued.

in the bunkers.

DREPARATORY to taking our annual inventory, we offer broken lines I of seasonable goods at special prices, and invite an early inspection from the trade.

McKEE & CO., Wholesale Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, 136 & 138 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis.

JUST THE THING. Hotel Dining Cars CHICAGO

## ST. LOUIS

abling commercial men to transact half day'susiness, without taking account of time for noon day meals, which will be served in the best of style on our limited express trains and arriving at destination in early evening. Dining Cars on 3 p. m. trains for Cincinnati Ticket Offices: 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson Place, Masschusetts avenue and Union H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

BETTER THAN EVER IS THE SERVICE BETWEEN

INDIANAPOLIS

CINCINNATI DAYTON TOLEDO DETROIT

TRAINS LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS 3:40 a. m., \*6:50 a. m., †10:50 a. m., \*3:05 p. m. 6:30 p.m. \*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
City Ticket Offices—Corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street, and Union Station.

H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

### Monon Route.

THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE. LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. o. 30-Chicago Limited Pullman vesti-buled coaches, Parlor and Dining cars, daily, 12:01 p. m. Arrive Chicago, 6 p. m.

No. 36—Chicago Night Express. Pullman
vestibuled coaches and siecpers, daily,
1:10 a. m. Arrive Chicago, 7:55 a. m. No. 10-Monon accommodation, daily except ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 33-Vestibule, daily, 2:55 p. m. No. 35-Vestibule, daily, 3:25 a. m. No. 9-Monon accommodation, daily except Sunday, 10:30 a. m. Pullman vestibule sleeper for Chicago stands at west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m. daily. Ticket Offices, 26 South Illinois street and Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.

### FIRE

COMPANIES REPRESENTED HOME, of New York. CITIZENS, of New York. LONDON ASSURANCE, of London. NORWICH UNION, of England. COMMERCIAL UNION, of London. FIDELITY AND CASUALTY, of New York MARINE DEPT. INS. CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, of

# A Word

TO BUSINESS MEN

C. F. SAYLES.

You want to increase your trade and THE JOURNAL can help you. Its columns are open to you at reasonable rates, and if you will persistently and judiciously tell people what you have to sell you will get customers, in spite of hard times. TELEPHONE 238. and a solicitor will call, who will ! give you information about your advertising business that will be worth money to you.

NOW IS THE TIME.

WAGON WHEAT 57c ACME MILLING COMPANY,

West Washington Street.

Mr. Cleveland's Message Received with Disappointment.

No Remedy Suggested for the Business Depression That Still Overhangs the Whole Country.

TRUE TO BRITISH FRIENDS

The Message First Submitted to Lombard-Street Speculators.

Its Contents Known Sunday Night, Nearly a Day in Advance of Its Publication in America.

CONGRESSMEN

The Document Dissected by Messrs. Johnson and Waugh,

And the President Severely Arraigned for His Outrageous Charge Against Pensioners. -

ONE REDEEMING FEATURE

Intimation that Wild Cat Banks Would Not Be Approved.

Crisp Comments from Ex-Speaker Reed and Others-Pension Part Not Acceptable to Gen. Paimer.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-Evasive, barren and weak-that is the preponderance of opinion in Washington to-night of the message which President Cleveland sent to Congress to-day. Never was there a greater disappointment in a public document. Under the almost unexampled stress of commercial conditions it was expected that the President would make some important recommendations, would point out remedies for the financial distress, the business depression which abounds the country over, but he has failed in all objects but evasion. Wherever he has attempted to speak out he has beclouded his purposes. He has offered nothing but a homely, lifeless, impersonal and meaningless review of the past nine months of government work.

It appears that the only ones who have been or will be benefited by the message are British speculators. The full contents of the message were in the hands of Lombard-street speculators last night, and all London took advantage of the information upon our markets this morning. There was heavy selling on the Board of Trade in New York from London at the opening of the market this morning. No buying orders came from London, and it was not long before a cable inquiry brought the intelligence that London speculators were taking advantage of the President's message. This is not the first time British speculators have been taken into the confidence of President Cleveland. They discounted his call for an extra session of Congress and his silver message. They have the inside information upon all of his official acts far in advance of American cit-

MR. JOHNSON'S VIEWS. The Journal correspondent to-night called upon the Republican members of the Indiana delegation and requested their views upon the message, and below they give them in a way most interesting to Hoosier readers. Representative Henry U. Johnson

"An apportunity to send in a strong mes mediocre one in every respect, and will add nothing to Mr. Cleveland's reputation. It is entirely too long for the small amount good matter which it contains, It bounds in statistics and facts taken from he reports of the various heads of deand which properly belong therein, but it will not at all answer as a substitute for these reports. In this particular the message cannot be said to be labor saving. The number of acres annually planted with seeds distributed by the Agricultural Department is set forth with punctilious exactness, but one looks in vain for some reference to the proposition to repeal the ten-per-cent, tax on State bank circulation, now pending before the committee on banking and currency, and which many Democratic Representatives are determined shall be favorably reported and enacted into a law. The vast importance of the banking system to the country would have fully justified a presidential treatment of the subject.

"The favorable reference to civil-service reform is almost ludicrous, in view of the character of some of the President's appointments and the notorious disregard of the civil-service law in the classified service of the government, where competent employes are being reduced and discharged upon filmsy pretexts, and simply to make way for Democrats. No additional light is thrown upon the Hawaiian question, but Congress and the country are graciously informed that when the experiment has been tried the result will be communicated. In the treatment of this subject, however, it is noticeable that the President is somewhat sensitive to the charge that he is acting without due regard to the constitutional limitations which surround the executive department in such matters. "The treatment of the pension question is on a par with the well-known views of Mr. Cleveland with respect to the pension list. His language is very similar to that employed by him in a previous document relating to the question. The declaration that many names have been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds, and that thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners are outrageously false, and his efforts to justify the cruel policy of the Pension Office by citing alleged precedents when that office was under Republican management will deceive no one. The country fully understands the difference between the Republican and Dmocratic construction of the ension laws and administration of the Pension Bureau, and the old soldiers know where to locate the responsibility for their mistreatment.

jurors was continued. The defense exer-"The do-nothing policy seems to be the one recommended with respect to the money question, and yet the suggestion that auman Busch, a restaurant man, who lived thority be conferred to issue bonds and the expression of indifference as to the reaslast Saturday. Jerry Flynn, the cierk sussembling of the international monetary conference are quite significant.. Mr. Cleveland evidently favors the single gold standard, with power to sell bonds and obtain additional gold reserve with which to maintain silver coin at a parity, yet he is lacking in aggressiveness of statement on this point and leaves something to inference. "He commits himself squarely to the provisions of the Wilson tariff bill so far as the provisons of this measure are made known, and contents himself with the familiar arguments that have been exploded time and again. In his anxiety to go into grinding competition with cheap-labor nations for the 'markets of the world,' he seems to lose sight of the fact that even these markets have, under such competition, a limit, and that the home market is liable to escape us. Free raw materal alone

tral markets with other manufac-turing nations. We must have cheap labor also. The laboring men of this country will hardly be deceived by the presidential assurance that wages can be maintained here under a policy that aim at ruinous cheapness in manufacture. The indorsement of the Wilson bill by the President, however, renders it highly probable that this measure will ultimately become a law substantially as reported by the committee on ways and means. The power of the executive to influence legis-lation has just had a striking illustration in the passage of the bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act at the special session of Congress."

DISSECTED BY DAN WAUGH.

Representative Dan Waugh, of Tipton, "The message was very lengthy, and but little more than a detailed statement of the workings and condition of the several departments of the government, which could be drawn up by any experienced clerk. That portion of it relating to Hawaiian matters was a great disappointment. It gave no further information than the country has already had through the public press. The treatment of the tariff subject created the only interest manifested during the reading of the message, and that was only a repetition of the views of the President heretofore expressed. On the whole, judging from the lack of interest and empty seats at the close of the reading of the message, it was a disappointment to a good many of our Democratic friends. As a State-paper it falls far below the message to the extra session. There never was, perhaps, in the history of the country a message delivered to Congress under such peculiar circumstances. Congress had been in session three months, and the only legislation suggested by the President as being needed by the country, was the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. Congress, however, did not stop with one accomplishment of that legislation but went ahead, presented and formulated legislation upon almost every important public question "The policy of the administration in every department of the government had been established and known to the country.

There seemed to be but little use for a message. The only thing for the President to do was to indorse his own administration and the act of Congress. This he seems to have done, Gresham, "my commissioner," Hoke Smith, all. In the administration of affairs we have the strange reversal of the natural order of things. In the executive and legislative rule of legislation first and the message afterward. In the State Department we have destroy it, in order to boost a half-civilized Queen upon a tottering throne. In the Interior Department we have the rule, hang the old soldier and try him afterwards. Yet, I presume in the work of destruction you may have rules and order the same as in any other business "The President indorses the Hoke Smith raid upon the soldiers. This will not please some Northern Democrats, who want their votes to return them to Congress. It is rumored that a few Democrats threaten to amence a fight upon the administration policy of dropping pensioners from the roll without notice or hearing. Why didn't they commence the fight sooner? The Hoke Smith rebellion has been going on for eight months. Why have they waited until more than fifteen thousand soldiers have been suspended from the roll as frauds and suspects? Why have they waited until they heard the wavering voice from Ohio, New York and other States in November last, This threatened fight will fool no one. It will be a fight by agreement only, a play for votes, and to be kept before the public until the next general election. These same men who now feign friendship for the soldier would vote for Cieveland or Hoke Smith if nominated for President in 1896. This administration war on the old soldier has made him an issue in politics again The Republican party, which has always been his friend, should gladly accept the issue. It has never lost a battle since the war while fighting his cause, but failed and lost when his name and achievements were mentioned in campaigns only in a whisper for fear of offending some half-hearted patriot. The great soldier family constitute one-third the voting population of the country, and are interested in his being protected under the law, as much as pig iron and wool, and will be a source of great strength to us in 1894 and 1896, if not whis-

the Journal; it's not afraid to speak out.' BATCH OF OPINIONS.

How Senators and Representatives View the President's Document.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-It is not often

that the public awaits a President's message with the intensity which has been manifested in the document to-day sent to Congress. The message was listened to with close attention in both houses and the views of members on the document are pertinent and interesting just at this time Ex-Speaker Reed said: "I dislike to comment on the message, because it would not be seemly to do it in adequate terms. It is exceedingly disappointing both in matter and manner. It is largely made up of a wearisome resume of the reports of his secretaries, which they have hardly improved by condensation. On the Hawaiian question we are left as much in the dark as ever, and must wait the news of the next steamer just as we have been waiting so long. That part of the message which relates to the tariff is most surprising. It asseverates that the House committee in charge of that subject has formulated plans and devised methods of taxation which, as a member of the committee, I have not even heard proposed. It is deeds of the committee, not in the committee room, but from the President of the United States. Has that committee ceased ties, and has it, without even the formality of a word in open /committee, informed the President of its determination in such way that the President can officially communicate it to the House? How long has it been part of our system that the committee of an independent branch, and above all, the committee which control the purse shall report to Congress through the President? Is it the result of rumored blending of the appointive with the legislative power? It is bad enough to have a tariff bill made up by a little coterie-'Political bill,' as Mr. Wilson calls it-but to have it communicated to the President before it reaches even the committee and still less the House, shows a determination to be moved by no facts and modified by no arguments, and makes apparent the absurdity of appointing Republicans on ways and means at all.'

Mr. Springer, chairman of the last comnittee on ways and means and of the banking and currency committee of the present Congress, said: "In reference to he tariff the message is clear and forcible. In this the message will receive the cordial commendation of every Democrat in the land, and of many others who realize that our present protective system is injurious to the best interests of the peoole. In reference to the currency the Presdent very hopefully anticipates that survey of the situation, after public confidence is restored, will lead to a permanently sound currency. This view of the subject excludes definitely and forever the policy of a return to the alluring and temporary expedient of State banks of issue. The President is evidently opposed to the repeal of the 10 per cent, tax on the circulation of State banks. In reference to Hawaii the President takes the only course which is consistent with international honor and comity. Mr. Holman said: "It is an able and tions of economy contrasts strongly with essages heretofore presented.

forcible document. The earnest expecta-Mr. McCreary, chairman of the foreign affairs committee: "It is an able and appropriate document. It furnishes much valuable information. He presents our foreign affairs, monetary matters and the tariff with great ability, and I think his recommendations are generally good." Mr. Oates said: "I listened attentively, It abounds in details and is full of informa tion about the departments, but makes few recommendatios."

LACKS CLEAR EXPRESSION. Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa: "The message is. in most respects, formal. In the matters of public interest that are in dispute the message lacks any satisfactory expression. In respect to Hawaii the President conceals from Congress all information that is important, and seems to know really less about the situation than is known to the general public. As to silver the President lacks the courage to state his views and commits the whole subject to the policy of delay. On the question of issu ing bonds to maintain our currency and to meet the deficit of insufficient revenues the President's language is wanting in definiteness, and makes no pretense of a leadership of public opinion. He seems to will not enable us to share neu- have exhausted his power of leadership in I their respect and admiration."

the midsummer attack on the interests of silver. The President's views on the tariff are well known, and his ardent support of the proposed Wilson bill surprises no-body."

Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee: "The President's message is all right. He is especially right on the tariff." Mr. Cobb, of Misseuri: "I am heartily in accord with the message and its conclu-

Mr. Tracey: "I am satisfied with it. It is a good message. Mr. Gear, of Iowa, a member of the committee on ways and means: "The President says that he will restore Liliuokalani, gives the majority of the ways and means committee away on the income tax, and agrees with Hancock that the tariff is a local issue, and asks the people not to kick."

Mr. Bynum, a member of the ways and means committee: "It is a very concise but clear statement of the multitude of questions Congress will be called upon to consider. The principal views presented meet my unqualified approval. I am especially pleased with the tariff question and the courageous manner the President came to the support of the committee, as tariff reform could not be accomplished without the support of the administration. Mr. Fickler: "The assertion of the Presi-

in connection with the pension rolls and large numbers of fraudulent pensioners upon the rolls is wholly unsubstantiated by facts." Mr. Caldwell: "The President indicates that every pensioner received his pension by fraud, and defends his action in suspending pensions without giving the old soldiers a hearing by asserting it is the French method. He still maintains his un-

dent that there are great and gigantic frauds

American policy regarding the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani. His recommendations of an income tax upon corporations will not only decrease the wages of the workingmen, but increase the cost of the product to the consumer." "GOD SAVE OUR QUEEN."

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, said: "The general tone of the message is quite characteristic of the President. A large part of the message is flat, stale and unprofitable, being simply an unnecessary elaboration of the facts presented in the reports from various departments of the government. He vouchsafes to the people no information regarding the Hawailan situation more than we heretofore had through the public press. He confirms, however, the rumor that he is thoroughly committed to the overthrow of the present provisional govrnment and the restoration of the Queen Hereafter the slogan of Democracy should be 'God save our Queen.' The message of the silver question is vague and uncertain. It commits the administration fully to the indorsement and approval of the Wilson bill, one of the worst bills in the way of tariff legislation, in my judgment, which tion of the House of Representatives." Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said: "It seems to me the message is not satisfactory to either the freinds or opponents of the administration. It gives an imperfect ab stract of the departmental reports. country was expecting definite information touching our relations with Hawaii. Specific information as to what the President is doing and will do is withheld. The President recommends amendatory legislation touching the issuance of government bonds. He does not say for what purpose. His in dorsement of the tariff bill not passed by the committee or reported to the House is unusual-I may say unprecedented. The message will not tend in any respect to restore confidence to the producing and commercial interests of the country. Representative Caruth: "The message is of course, a stronge paper. It could not be otherwise and come from Grover Cleveland. It is wise, petriotic and Democratic."
Mr. Boutelle: "It is the first executive document which directly impugned and charged malfeasance in office and practically treason upon a United States minister. against whom nothing was charged by the administration up to the time his resignation was accepted. The people of London may be aware of the policy which the ruler of the United States pursues and his authority for making war, tearing down and putting up government, but we are not." Mr. Payne, a member of the ways and means committee: "The message is a remarkably disappointing document. It is mainly devoted to a resume of the reports of the several departments, to which the President seldom adds an opinion of his own. On important matters it gives little information On Hawali affairs it gives us no information. His announcement of the internal revenue feature of the plans of the ways and means committee is astounding. This is the first information the minority members have had that any conclusion has been reached. If reports are correct the people of London were informed on this important matter much earlier than members of the committee. The question now seems

to be whether all legislation must originate at the White House. "SILENT AS THE GRAVE." Mr. Dingley: "The message is voluminous in its resume of the details of the work of the several departments, and wearisome in its recapitulation of the smaller incidents of the questions which have arisen in our foreign affairs, but on the one great foreign question which Congress as well as the country ought to know the exact situation, to-wit: our relations with Hawaii, the message is as silent as the grave, beyond a repetition of the announcemen made by Secretary Gresham. Instead of some recommendation on the currency question, we have simply 'delay' suggested as to silver and silence as to the plan to restore the State banking system and to provide for currency wants in the future." Mr. Dalzell, a member of the ways and means committee: "The President says that after full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of tariff reform, and have confided the work of the accomolishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it. I infer that by the latter expression the President means the majority of the ways and means committee, and by 'tariff reform' the proposed mongrel bill given to the press a week ago. It would seem that the President has not yet heard the news from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa. When he refers to the reduction of tarkf charges on the necessaries of life I suppose he has reference to champagne and brandy. The fact that the President reasserts the time worn and so often and, under the operations of the McKinley law, so emphatically disproven assertion that a protective tariff increases the cost of goods to the consumer, shows what a hide-bound theorist the President is, and how facts weigh nothing with a tariff reformer. On the whole, he must be a most devoted admirer of the President who can find in the message any strengthening of the Democratic position on the tariff question." Mr. Hepburn said: "The message is business paper, devoted mainly to the business of condensing the statements and recommendations of the Secretaries. Necessarily, it is telious and dreary. The discussion of the Hawaiian policy is disappoint-He favors tariff reform, but whether it is tariff reform of the variety of 1888 or 1892 is left in doubt. I do not think the message will add to the President's fame or harmonize the contentions in his party."

Senator Voorhees: "In the main the message is a sound, strong document. I have not examined it critically and cannot go into details. I think it will be well received by the country. Senator McPherson: "It is excellent all the way through. I was especially pleased with the recommendations in regard to the general finances and the tariff, and as to the principles involved in the tariff bill." Senator Murphy: "It is a good message." Senator Kyle: "There was nothing striking in the message, though it contained some good points. I was pleased with his recommendations for an income tax, but what he said about Hawaii and his recommendations concerning the issuance o bonds were not to my liking.

Senator Morrill: "The President's in lorsement of a tariff bill not yet agreed upon in committee was very unexpected and remarkable." Senator Håor: "It was a most remarkable message in several respects. It treats the important questions affecting the weifare of the country feebly and briefly. The imputation of the President concerning civ-Il-service reform, to the effect that the law was enacted because of fear of public opinion, and not because of the conviction of the legislators who enacted it, is without precedent. This reflection comes with an ill grace from a Presid .- "ho has dealt, as the existing Presiden. as dealt, with the consular service of the United States without even taking advice of his Secreary of State, and whose appointment of Van Alen has been such an offense to the country's sense of decency. The message is further remarkable in stating the report of a committee of one house, namely ne ways and means committee of the House, before the committee has deter-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

mined upon it, and before some of its mem-

Gov. Cumback's New Book. Professor Ridpath says: "Colonel Cumback has walked abroad with the proud step of a fearless and invulnerable spirit. His manners and disposition have won upon the affectionate regard of his fellowmen, at the same time that his abilities as a writer and speaker have commanded

Mr. Cleveland Si iks to the Country Throu Congress,

But Utters No Word of Comfort to Stricken Industries, Idle Workmen or Patriotic Americans.

HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC DOOMED

Minister Willis Was Instructed to Restore Liliuokalani,

And When That Result Is Accomplished the President Will Send Another Message to Congress.

THE TARIFF BILL INDORSED

Mr. Cleveland Thinks It a Consistent and Thorough Measure,

And Says Additional Internal Revenue Burdens, Including an Income Tax, Have Been Decided On.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW UPHELD

And Hungry Spoilsmen and Ardent Reformers Slapped.

Deficits Due to Business Depression-Retrenchment and Postponement of Financial Legislation Urged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The President's message was submitted to Congress at 1:35 o'clock this afternoon. It follows:

To the Congress of the United States: The constitutional duty which requires the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, is fittingly entered upon by commending to the Congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and all supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of departments who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the government. In an effort to abridge this communication as much as i consistent with its purpose, I shall supple ment a brief reference to the contents of those departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are embraced therein, and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

WILLIS'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Our Hawaiian Minister Was Ordered to Restore Queen Liliuokalani. While our foreign relations have not as

all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government of the islands and the United States and submitted to the Senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination and dispatched Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu as a special commissioner, to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attendthe change of government, and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that government and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States, which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister. Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us, and to restore as far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any change of conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite result has been received from him. Additional advices are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to the Congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special executive message fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation. RELATIONS WITH OTHER NATIONS.

The Brazilian Revolution and Samoan Trouble-Treaties and Incidents.

My predecessor having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long-standing missions boundary disputes, tendered to the President by the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by those states to lay before me evidence and arguments in behalf of their respective

The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interest of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important commerce. Several vessome time have been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggle being between the established government, which controls the machinery of administration,, and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the national capital and chief seaport; and, lacking, as it does, the elements of defined administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably

that of an attentive but impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to disavow, in man-ner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late naval commander in those waters in saluting the revolting Branance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrection. The convention between our government

and Chili having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, has been made effective by the organization of the claims commission provided for. The two governments failing to agree fron the third member of the commission, the good offices of the President of the Swiss republic were invoked, as provided for in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organization was gratifying alike to the United States and Chili.

The vexatious question of so-called legation asylum for offenders against the state and its laws was presented anew in Chili by the unauthorized action of the late United States minister in receiving into his official residence two persons who had just falled in an attempt at revolution and against whom criminal charges were pending, growing out of a former abortive disturbance. The doctrine of asylum as applied to this case is not sanctioned by the best precedents and, when allowed, tends to encourage sedition and strife. Under no circumstances can the representatives of this government be permitted under the ill-defined fiction of extra territoriality to interrupt the administration of criminal justice in the countries to which they are accredited. A temperate demand having been made by the Chilian government for the correction of this conduct in the instance mentioned, the min-ister was instructed no longer to harbor

CHINESE REGISTRATION.

The legislation of last year, known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States and the deportation of all not complying with the provisions of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel, who said the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith, declined to apply for the certificates required by its provishabeas corpus, was brought before the Supreme Court, and, on May 15, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law. It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act, extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled, who desire to reside in this country, will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportation may to a great degree be avoide It has devolved upon the United States

minister at Peking, as dean of the diplomatic body, and in the absence of a representative of Sweden and Norway, to press upon the Chinese government reparation for the recent murder of Swedish missionaries at Sung Put. This question is of vital interest to all countries whose citizens engage in missionary work in the in-By Article 12 of the general act of Brus-

sels, signed July 2, 1890, for the suppression of the slave trade and the restriction of certain injurious commerce in the independent state of the Congo and in the adacent zone of Central-Africa, the United States and other signatory powers agreed to adopt appropriate means for the of persons selling arms ammunition to the natives and the confiscation of the inhibited articles. It being the plain duty of his government to aid in suppressing the nefarious traffic, impairing, as it does, the praiseworthy and civilizing efforts now in progress in that region, I recommend that an act be passed prohibiting the sale of arms and intoxicants to natives in the regplated zone by our citizens. Costa Rica has lately testified its friendiness by surrendering to the United States, n the absence of a convention of extraditicn, but upon duly submitted evidence of

criminality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that the negotiation of a treaty with that country to meet recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished. In my opinion treaties for recip rocal extradition should be concluded with all those countries with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements of that character. I have deemed it fitting to express to the government of Costa Rica and Colombia

see their pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration in conformity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some years ago Our relations with the French republic entinue to be intimate and cordial. sincerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the Sen-

the kindly desires of the United States to

ate, will soon be operative. While occasional questions affecting ou naturalized citizens retu ning to the land of their birth have arisen in our intercourse with Germany, our relations with that country continue satisfactory. The questions affecting our relations with

Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations are in progress between the two governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration practically effective, and it is not loubted that Great Britain will co-operate freely with this country for the accomdishment of that purpose.

The dispute growing out of the discriminating tolls imposed in the Welland canal upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from he lake ports of the United States, was adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges, and my preecessor thereupon suspended his proclamation imposing discriminating tolic upon British transit through our canals. A request for additions to the list of extraditible offenses covered by the existing treaty between the two countries is under consid-

WRONGS INFLICTED BY HAITI. During the past year an American citizen, employed in a subordinate commercial position in Halti, after suffering a protracted imprisonment on an unfounded charge of smuggling, was finally liberated on judicial examination. Upon urgent representation to the Haitian government, a suitable indemnity was paid to the sufferer. By a law of Halti a salling vessel having discharged her cargo is refused clearbeen paid. The hardship of this measure upon American ship owners who conduct the bulk of the carrying trade of that country has been insisted on with a view of se-

curing the removal of this cause of com-Upon receiving authentic information of the firing upon an American mail steamer touching at the port of Amapala, because her captain refused to deliver up a passenger in transit from Nicarauga to Gaute mala, upon demand of the military authoritles of Honduras, our minister to that country, under instructions, against the wanton act and satisfaction. The government of Honduras netuated by a sense of justice and in a spirit of the utmost friendship, promptly disavowed the illegal conduct of its officers and expressed sincere regret for the occurrence. It is confidently anticipated that a satisfactory adjustment will soon be reached of the questions arising out of the seizure and use of American vessels by insurgents in Honduras and the subsequent denial by the successful government of commercial privileges to those vessels on

A notable part of the southeasterly coast of Liberia, between the Cavally and San Pedro rivers, which for nearly half a century has been generally recognized as belonging to that republic by cession and purchase, has been claimed to be under the protectorate of France, in virtue of agreements entered into by the native tribes over whom Liberia's control has not been well maintained. More recently ngotiations between the Liberian representative and the French governmnt has resulted in the signing at Paris of a treaty, whereby, in adjustment, certain Liberian terriory is added to France. This convention, at last advices, has not been ratified by the Liberian Legislature and executive. Feeling a sympathetic interest in the fortunes of the little commonwealth, the establishment and development of which were largely aided by the benevolence of our countrymen, and which constitutes the only independently sovereign state on the west coast of Africa, this government has suggested to the French government its earnest concern lest territorial impairment in Liberia should take place without her unconstrained consent. Our relations with Mexico continue to be

of that close and friendly nature which should always characterize the intercourse of two neighboring republics. The work of relocating the monuments marking tha boundary between the two countries from Paso del Norte to the Pacific is now nearly completed. The commission recently claim recognition as belligerents. Thus far | ganized under the conventions of 1884 and